

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.
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CLARKSVILLE.

Friday, May 10th, 1861.

Don't Cheat Yourselves!

We learn, from sundry sources, that the Union men, sparsely scattered over the State, are deluding themselves with the hope that the Union can, and will be reconstructed even after all the wrongs and bitterness and bloodshed of civil war. The supposition is preposterous, and no wish can be more at variance with the true interests of the South, and the natural impulses of a wronged and insulted people, than to entertain such a hope. Is it upon the expectation of ultimate justice at the hands of the North? If so, the delusion is complete, indeed. If, conquered, the South becomes a degraded province of the North, if not conquered, it will secure, at the close of a bloody conflict, the separation now denied it as a peaceful remedy for wrongs which have forced a dissolution of the Union. Then, let us look at the question in its true light, and resolve to meet it as men who prize liberty above all else—as proud men who are ever ready to resist malignant aggression with the spirit of brave hearts and the vigor of strong arms, and who have the idea of being whipped into a union with an implacable foe, or of being held as a conquered people—the degraded subjects of a tyrant.

Remember how earnestly the conservatives, of both sections, have striven to adjust our quarrel on terms just and honorable, and that Tennessee, almost to a man, inclined upon the Crittenden resolutions, or their equivalent, as the only terms that the South could, would, or should accept, and that Tennessee further pledged herself to resist coercion to the last extremity. To all this, the ultra wing of the party in power turned a deaf ear, and demanded unconditional submission to sectional abolition rule. The policy of the Administration, from the beginning, has been coercion—and for what? Not to save the States—not to secure the allegiance of the border States, but to strike for the extinction of slavery and the appropriation of southern soil to the uses of the fanatic hordes who envy us our pure moral atmosphere, and covet our sunny clime and our profitable staples. That these are the ends and aims of those who inaugurated the war, is apparent, from thirty years of bitter hostility to our institutions, and the bold declarations of leading abolition journals that such is the purpose of the Administration—journals which daily gloat over the prospect that the "irrepressible conflict" is soon to bring about the consummation to long and ardently desired. No man of common sense can believe that civil war will save or reconstruct the Union, Lincoln's advisers believe so absurdly; they know that peace, on terms just and honorable, is the only chance to save the old Confederacy from dismemberment; but, obstinately bent upon exterminating slavery, they have adopted a war policy as the only means by which that object can be accomplished. Ransack the records of the abolition party, and analyze its motives; make every allowance for the fallibility of human judgment, give the party the benefit of every doubt and still it is clear, from the proof furnished by the past and the present, that its sole aim is the utter extinction of slavery.

Every effort at pacification has failed because the Administration is opposed to peace, and for no other reason, and fearing that the last movement in that direction—a border State Conference—might be successful, war was commenced in violation of the Constitution, and without waiting for the action of Congress which has been ordered to convene in view of the condition of the country. And yet there are men in Tennessee, who can see in all this, no Executive usurpation, no hostile intent, no raid upon slavery, and who are content to look, with folded arms, upon the slaughter of their more southern brethren—blind to the fact that, the Gulf States once subjugated, the border States must fall as a easy prey to the foe they are aiding and abetting in a war upon the South. Lincoln says he took an oath to defend the property and uphold the Constitution of the United States; the one, he has vainly destroyed, and the other he has violated by usurpations that would not be tolerated by any other civilized people on earth. Yet he finds, even in the South, and among slaveholders, apologists for his tyranny, and sympathizers with his infamous motives.

We say to Tennesseans—don't cheat yourselves, or suffer others to cheat you, into the belief that Lincoln is actuated by a single just and patriotic impulse, or that he has not usurped the highest powers conferred upon Congress, or that civil war can save the Union, or that armed neutrality can avert the blow he is aiming at slavery. These apologists tell the people that he is merely performing his duty, and that his intention is to save the Union—not to abolish slavery. The declaration is not true, Lincoln is himself the advocate of secession, in its broadest meaning, and he has seized upon it as a mere pretext for his war upon slavery. And if all other proof were wanting, his own defense of secession suffices to prove that the war springs from other motives and looks to other results. Read the following extract from a speech of his, delivered in Congress, on the 12th of January, 1861.

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope, and believe is in liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people who can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, put down a minority, untrammelled by, or new against them, who may oppose their movements. So I naturally was precisely the case of the Tories of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or by old laws, but to break up both and make new ones."—See Appendix to Can. Globe, 30th Congress, 24th page.

Read the extract over again, and say whether the South has departed, in the slightest degree, from the doctrine laid down by Lincoln himself, and then ask yourselves if it is possible that the men extolling these opinions, would make war upon secession. We think not, and therefore conclude that

it is upon slavery, and slavery only. And if this opinion be correct, the advocates of the Union and of armed neutrality are teaching doctrines that must, if reduced to practice, prove fatal to the interests of the border States and, perhaps, to their permanent subjection to abolition domination.

As Harper's Weekly is a favorite, in this community, we invite the particular attention of its readers to an extract from it which will be found on our first page. Not only does it display intense hatred of the South, but, with evident pleasure, points out, what it conceives to be, the wisest way to subjugate this entire section, and to abolish slavery—the former, as the means, the latter, as the paramount object of the war. Looking, years ago, to the state of things now upon us, we earnestly urged upon the South the adoption of a system of progressive non-intercourse with the North, with an eye to a greater degree of independence, and a better preparation for the hour of conflict. But such admonitions were unheeded, and the same policy of dependence was adhered to, up to the very moment when the North laid its embargo upon farther intercourse. And the return for our fully in patronizing everything northern, and discouraging everything southern, whether in commerce, arts, or literature, is contempt, aggression, and civil war. Southern papers have languished for want of sustenance, and northern journals have grown fat on southern food, and whilst postal arrangements remain uninterrupted, the mails will continue to be loaded down with northern papers for southern subscribers.

We trust there is not a heart in Tennessee that will not beat free, and glow with warmer emotions of patriotism on learning that our gallant State has, through her Legislature, passed an ordinance, declaring her independence of the Black Republic of the North, and she has also entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States—both acts to be perfected by an affirmative vote of the people, on the 8th of June next. The Legislature has likewise appropriated five millions of dollars for war purposes, and authorized a call for fifty-five thousand troops—twenty-five thousand of that number for immediate service.

This is glorious news, and we tender our individual acknowledgments to the Governor, to the able Commissioners, appointed by him, and to those members of the Legislature who sustained these measures, for their wisdom and patriotism—their devotion to southern rights, and their stern defiance of abolition tyranny and usurpation. However dire the necessity, we cannot, without pain, witness the dissolution of the Union formed by our forefathers; but, although the stars that blazoned the old flag, are, to us, lessened in number, they will gain in lustre, and the stripes we bequeath, a fit legacy, to the contemptible tyrants and fanatics who have rent in twain the glorious old banner, and gathered its stars into two separate constellations. But the die is cast, and, for the honor and safety of Tennessee, let there be but one voice among the people, and that in favor of a separation, now and forever. Let the 8th of June be a day ever memorable for the unanimity with which Tennessee proclaimed her independence of the northern despot who seeks the destruction of her rights and the subjugation of her people. Away with delusive hopes of peace and union! Away with timid counsels and clinging sympathies for a once glorious government now perverted into an engine of oppression. Cast out the evil spirit of submission to a base usurper, and let every Tennessean resolve to stand by his State and the South until peace and independence have been won and secured.

The Boston Post says that a committee of one hundred has been appointed to wait on those who have not yet spoken out, on the subject of the crisis. The tyranny of fanaticism is insatiable; it is not content with silencing those who have spoken, but must make those speak who prefer to be silent. Never, since the formation of the government, has Massachusetts met any great crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit. When the country was at war with England, avarice prompted her to oppose that war and to withhold her quota of troops; and now that an unnatural war is being waged by the North against the South, fanaticism prompts her to vie with the foremost in the supply of men and munitions.

The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the effect of war upon agricultural products, says that it requires twenty thousand persons to equip an army of ten thousand; and of course, that number is diverted from the ordinary pursuits of life. Then to equip an army of one hundred thousand men, will require the labor of two hundred thousand men, and that labor must be paid for, some idea may be formed of the cost of a northern army; and as a vast amount of this sort of labor, in the South, will be free, the difference will be great in favor of our comparative resources for the prosecution of the war.

Westminster Review for April—American reprint by L. Scott & Co., Fulton street N. Y. has been just received. The article of most interest, to the American reader, is a long dissertation upon cotton—its culture, supply and manufacture. The writer furnishes some important facts and figures, and no small amount of speculation based upon the false assumption that England can make herself independent of the South, for that important staple. Other articles of interest are to be found in the number, and the general reader should subscribe for it as a quarterly source of information.

We have received the June number of Peterson's Magazine, and its rich embellishments and peaceful literature are in pleasing contrast with the warlike preparations and angry philippics which greet us daily from the North.

It is said that Wilson—a notorious character in the city of New York—has offered to let that when his company leaves for the army, there will not be a thief left in the city. If all such characters turn out from Gotham, the army will be large, and the city pretty well depopulated. It is to be regretted that gentlemen of the South, have to be arrayed against such filthily scoundrels; but a northern army can not be raised without enlisting rogues, and the only consolation we have, is that such miscreants wretched make a poor light.

Abolition authority can be relied on, the South is a "gone case." The free negro army congregating at Cairo, like the locusts of ancient Egypt, is to devastate both sides of the Mississippi, and close its triumphant career in New Orleans. The programme does not end here, but, of course, this traitorous scheme of anticipated conquest is based upon the supposition that the people of the South will offer no objection. We do not speak by authority, but venture to say, on our own hook, that not a man of that army, will ever reach New Orleans except as a prisoner, or a floating corpse.

The publication of the late important acts of our Legislature, are so complete as to defy criticism. A want of space in our paper, prevents a full statement of the important documents.

It is probable that the abolition Administration would yet adopt a peace policy, but for the embarrasments which its weakness has thrown around it. It listened to a plumed minority, in the North, instead of heeding the voice of the conservative majority. And now that war has resulted from that insane policy, the character of the soldiers enlisted leaves no choice but a war with the South, or a war for plunder, at home.

We again caution our readers against putting too much faith in telegraphic dispatches. None come from the North except such as the abolition authorities permit, and they are so slanted as to magnify their own preparations and depreciate ours.

Read the interesting communication from our Memphis correspondent. He is full of ardor for the South, and his talents and position entitle his statements and opinions to the highest respect.

For the Chronicle.

Letter from Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., May 4th, 1861.

Editors Chronicle—Since writing the hasty letter touching the political aspect of the times, which, more to oblige an old friend and subscriber than because of any intrinsic merit therein, you were pleased to publish some weeks ago, stirring scenes have been enacted all over the land, and now the distinct and not distant promise of the future, is that our eyes will be constrained to behold, what the immortal Webster prayed that his might never behold, "a land rent with civil feuds," and "drenched with paternal blood." The effect, long predicted is indeed upon us, of

"That lust of power
That oft assumes the fairer name of Liberty,
And flings the popular flag of Freedom out."
Since then Sumpter has fallen—a most righteous fall—the result of a scheme conceived in iniquity, and attempted to be executed by misrepresentation and fraud, and the cannon which announced its attack, has succeeded in accomplishing that which political maneuvering and party diplomacy, though diligently prosecuted through a series of years, had failed to secure, unity in the South to defend what an aggravated North is arming to destroy, the liberties and rights of a free people.

Inheritors of a like precious heritage, a heritage secured by years of toil, self-denial and bloodshed, you and I, with a large majority of Montgomery's noble sons, have long been battling upon like principles for the preservation of that heritage, pure as we received it, for transmission to those who are to succeed us, and because of an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people, upon which alone is based the hope of the perpetuity of republican institutions, we have continued to bear what has stirred the blood and aroused to action the resentment of others, equally patriotic, but less patient and hopeful. I see from recent numbers of the Chronicle that recent events have affected us in like manner, and that we are still of one mind, and that mind the "resisting unto blood" the usurpation, the tyranny, and the oppression of that worse than imbecile administration, which has so shamefully abused our confidence, and would now butcher before our eyes our loved and helpless ones, or subject them to slavery; infinitely more degrading and helpless than African slavery ever was painted by that libel upon her sex, whose foul fabrications have gone forth to the world endorsed by the hypocritical Puritanism of New England.

Disappointed, as I confess myself to have been, in the people of the North, and misled, by my faith in the intention of the masses there to do us ultimately even handed justice, to a longer toleration of their misdeeds, than many have thought advisable. I yet do not look back with regret upon our course which I have felt myself constrained by conscientious duty to pursue. With a devotion beyond the power of language to express to the Union as our fathers gave it to us, and a determination as firm as that devotion was deep seated, to exhaust every means first to restore to its original purity, and then preserve that Union, without turning to the right or left from considerations of personal advancement or interest, I have held myself to the principles which my judgment indicated as most likely to accomplish that object. And now when called upon to nerve my arm for the blow which every freeman must prepare to strike for his fire-side and his liberty, the consciousness of entire responsibility for any of the evils that beget us, and of that long suffering of oppression which justifies so thoroughly the final rebellion, will add no shade of remorse or regret to the contemplation of the scenes through which we shall have passed, when peace shall have returned to bless the land over which a fratricidal war has been waged.

Union men once, what are we now? You have spoken for yourself through your columns, and with emphasis, and as you have spoken, so speaks Old Montgomery. God bless her! I imagine I can see coming from her every valley, and descending her every hillside "the Tennessee Volunteer," whose coming, the "Confederate States," notwithstanding their denunciations and abuse, have awaited, as anxiously as did England's warrior the coming of "Night or Bluecher," and the announcement or anticipation of whose coming in hostile array, Northern myrmidons so much depict and dread. With like voice, though, with feebler, would your correspondent speak. A Tennessean by birth, education, by continuous residence from birth till now, a Tennessean whose fate has never been placed on freesoil, the son of a slave-holder, and slave-holder myself I could not be otherwise than a Southerner if I would, and would not if I could. And as my lot for life is cast in Tennessee, I rejoice to believe that as you speak, and as speaks Montgomery, so will Tennessee speak. Nay, so has she spoken already, through her high minded and chivalrous Governor's refusal to furnish troops for federal purposes, in response to a federal demand. This is a high-spirited rebuke—such rebellion, as when rebellion must come, more please me that your softly spoken "peaceable secession," a doctrine or idea, permit me without offense to say, I detest, and which, I pray God, when Tennesseans are called to vote, as called they will be, they will like in utter disdain from their tickets, and write instead, in characters living and legible, that word consecrated by revolutionary memories, REBELLIOS.

MORE ANON.

P. S.—We are preparing actively for the reception of the "Chickadee" thieves, which the Express refers from Haverhill to Washington is stationing at Cairo. Fort Wright at Randolph, is now in "speaking order." Fort Harris, at Memphis, will be complete on Monday next, well constructed and well manned. McDowell's battery of "a horse knife and a couple of Derringers" will suffice to do the work of all who succeed in ridding the garrison of those two forts. Our city is all alive with citizen soldiers, marching and counter-marching. It would amuse you much to see some of the grave old soldiers, whose ability is the work of two "hundred years" and ten, being put through by "Young America" to the command of "double quick," or, as some of the boys term it, "hurry hup." Jesting aside, of set purpose and with malice prepense, we are deliberately preparing for what we now anticipate, a "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." I parted to-day with my elder born, a twelve month volunteer if need be, in the service of the South—on the 15th inst., I part with the second, under like circumstances. Soldiers, at once, of the Cross, and of their country, I anticipate their return in safety. Whatever the issue, however, I yield them without hesitancy, in accordance with their earnest wishes, to their country's call.

For the Chronicle.

Meeting in Trenton, Ky.

Trenton, Ky., May 1st, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Last Saturday will be remembered many days by the citizens of our usually quiet village. At an early hour the citizens of the surrounding country began to arrive; by 10 o'clock a numerous company was in our streets. At eleven o'clock Capt. Merriweather's Company of Infantry were on parade to receive Companies from Christian County. After the reception, the Companies marched to the residence of Elder M. G. Alexander to receive a banner, presented to Capt. M's company by the young ladies of Trenton High School. The Infantry formed a line fronting the residence, the Cavalry formed in the rear; Miss Eliza Bradley then presented the banner.

It would be impossible to describe the scene as the multitude listened to the chaste, beautiful, eloquent, and patriotic address of Miss Bradley. Which was responded to by Lieut. Blakemore in eloquent, appropriate and patriotic language. As we gazed on that banner, (the banner of the Confederate States), we thought, with mournful sadness, of the "Old Star Spangled Banner." Our fathers fought long and hard to place it in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty. But it has been wrested from her grasp, and is no longer the emblem of Liberty and Equality, but of tyranny and oppression. Shall we stand tamely by and look on her then shorn of her colors? Or shall we not rather place in her hand the unsullied banner of the Confederate States? and inscribe on its folds, "A UNITED SOUTH." "Resistance to tyrants is service to God."

The presentation of the banner and the accompanying scene was truly interesting.

The crowd then moved off to a place that had been arranged for addressing the people, and several patriotic addresses were then delivered. Some several thousand dollars were raised on the ground for the purpose of arming Capt. Merriweather's Company. The crowd then dispersed, seeming to have but one purpose—to resist oppression to the death.

A meeting of Capt. M's Company, a resolution was passed asking Miss Bradley and Lieut. Blakemore for a copy of their addresses for publication, and also asking you to publish the same. We enclose the addresses and hope you will give them a place in your paper.

TRENTON.

Russellville Herald and Louisville Courier please copy.

MISS BRADLEY'S ADDRESS.

Love of country, in my humble opinion, is the noblest sentiment that ever swelled the heart of man, and the soul of every true patriot, inspired by the firm resolve of preserving, unsullied, the honor of his country, and manifesting his own integrity, burns with loftiest aspirations, such as the bravest and best might be proud to wear, as in comparison with which all others sink into insignificance. But the time has now come, when each one must severely test his patriotism. Our poor country is reeling under the heaviest stroke it has ever known, or ever will know; it is struggling amidst difficulties the most trying and fatal ever suffered, and which, if too greatly fear, will result in the total extermination of the American race. I can scarcely realize the truth, the startling fact, that civil war, the greatest evil that could befall a nation, has already commenced. There has been a most fearful and rapid revolution of affairs. Our prosperous country, so long peaceful and happy, now disturbed by political commotions; and our government, so long our pride and the standard for all other nations, to which all eyes were directed in admiration, now a wreck, this fair land of ours which seemed "slumbering beneath the smiles of Heaven," so suddenly aroused by injustice to fiercest contentions and strife, are sufficient causes for the agitation, apprehensions, and excitements that now rage in every breast. We are struck dumb with astonishment at this terrible calamity, having so recently enjoyed such tranquil happiness, and harmonious intercourse.

"We slept and dreamed the world was beauty,
We waked and found the world was duty."

I do hope that no true Kentuckian, at least, will shrink from his duty, that of aiding in bravely defending the South. We can no longer, with pride, and with safety, stand by to ourselves, and main neutral; then let every heart be imbued with courage, with patriotic zeal, and bodies armed with iron and steel to contend with our detestable Northern foe. I hate to hear men talk of Union now, things having progressed so far. Shall we stand tamely by and see our Southern brethren cut and die, without giving an assisting blow? I trust to Providence it may be otherwise. My affections for the South are so strong, that I earnestly wish I had two dozen gallant brothers to join your band.

Gentlemen, I have been requested by the young ladies of our school to present to you this flag. Our position, evidently, is such as does not make it necessary for us to go forth in defence of our country, yet we feel that we have a part to perform, even if it is not for the sake of the Union, it is a thought of pleasant satisfaction that it is ours to aid and cheer with encouraging words. Being so deeply interested in your success in so noble an enterprise, you may well suppose that we are far from being satisfied with our own efforts to promote our common good. We hope that you will accept it, and that, should you be called into active service, should duty summon you to the field of battle, you will struggle bravely, fearlessly, remembering who made it, and remember that though we are far separated, that you have our prayers and our sympathies, that we are anxiously awaiting the final decision of the contest, and may God crown all your efforts in defence of our beloved country, against the aggressions of an insatiable foe, with complete success, and may you return to your homes and to your friends, loaded with honors, with the laurels of victory, so dearly so gloriously won, is the earnest prayer of us all.

LIEUT. BLAKEMORE'S REPLY.

LADIES—It is with emotions such as few can express, but such as I trust, all true hearts can appreciate, that I receive this beautiful banner, which you have just presented us as an earnest of your confidence in the honor and chivalry of our little band. Your fair representatives, who have just thrilled us with so eloquent words of encouragement, have told us that you do not wish the forty-four stars of our flag to be torn from us, but that you have confidence in the honor and chivalry of our little band. Your fair representatives, who have just thrilled us with so eloquent words of encouragement, have told us that you do not wish the forty-four stars of our flag to be torn from us, but that you have confidence in the honor and chivalry of our little band.

Permit me then, ladies, in behalf of our company, and for myself, to tender to you our heartfelt acknowledgments for this precious gift. Believe that no graver heart can march beneath the folds of this glorious banner. Believe that on the weary march or on the bloody field, when we shall cast our eyes upon it, it is like a halo above us, we will remember and bless those who have made it, and believe, we conjure you, that it shall never be dishonored so long as the stout hearts and strong arms of our company can afford it protection.

For the Chronicle.
Dover, May 7th, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The people in Old Stewart are all right. They are not only a unit upon the question of severing their connection with the Lincoln Government and uniting their destiny with the Southern Confederacy immediately, but are also a unit in defending to the last drop of blood and the last breath the rights and institutions of the South.

We have two large Companies already made up in this County, one that is ready and anxious to march to any point where they may be needed, and the other for home protection. Yesterday, according to previous notice, the ladies of Dover, through Miss Mary E. James, presented Capt. Graham's Company of Infantry, numbering over one hundred, with a beautiful and gorgeous flag, bearing the inscription, on one side, "OUR RIGHTS," and on the other, "VICTORY." Miss James addressed the Company as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE STEWART COUNTY GUARD—It is with sentiments and emotions of the profoundest pleasure I perform the part so generously assigned me this day, by the ladies of Dover. When I behold your martial bearing and the determined valor that sits upon each dauntless face in your ranks, my heart swells with pride, that I am a native of the same County with yourselves, that the first air my infant lungs drank in, was amidst the hills of freedom and valleys of plenty of Old Stewart. It is needless to add that all eyes are turned with proud confidence to the Military, that great bulwark of protection in time of war.

The public mind is now intensely agitated, and the great Southern heart is throbbing with indignation at the unjust and tyrannical policy which the Northern Administration is endeavoring to impose upon the South. Every breeze which floats over our hill tops or along our valleys, brings intelligence of some new aggression—some fresh outrage upon the great charter of American Liberty, by a petty usurper and despot, who has brought everlasting shame and disgrace upon the Executive Seat once occupied by Washington, the Father of his Country.

And fired by these unhalloved encroachments upon your rights as freemen—you have gallantly quit your shops, and fields, and counting-houses—you have thrown aside the implements of your peaceful pursuits, and with soldiers hands, nerved with patriotism, grasped the sword, and are now ready and eager to march at the tap of the drum, to rush to the field of strife, and meet in sanguinary conflict the tyrants who would dare trample upon the rights of Southern freemen.

Influenced by this patriotic sentiment, the ladies of Dover—your wives, your mothers, your sisters and your daughters—through me, offer for your acceptance this flag, which I now unfold to the breeze. May it wave proudly over many a victorious field, and the gallant hearts that marshal under its folds, soon return to the fond embrace of their friends, covered all over with victory and glory. Heaven forbid that this flag should ever fall into the hands of the enemy, or be trailed in the dust. And should it be your fortune to meet your foemen in battle's strife—then when your manly cheeks blanch and your hearts palpitate amidst the din and roar of battle turn your eyes to that flag, and think of those who formed it, and presented it, and let this nerve your arm for the conflict, and be a prestige of victory on every battle field.

Heaven is on your side, Justice is with you, and woman's hearts and woman's prayers will accompany you. Go then, my gallant friends, and fear not to defend that land which in repose is a Lamb, but when roused a Lion.

"Which seeks not the combat, nor shuns its career,
'Tis respect for her laws she exacts from her foes,
And honor if they shall, tho' they do it with fear."

Capt. Graham then replied in his usual happy style to a most eloquent and appropriate address. Stating that he and his brave boys had not volunteered for six nor twelve months, but in the language of Gov. Carroll, when starting for New Orleans in 1812, they had volunteered during the war. That their watch word in battle should be the wives, the mothers, the sisters, and the daughters of Dover, that the ladies who presented that flag might rest assured it would never be dishonored, but would be defended with the last breath of the last man in their ranks. Capt. Graham and his Company were cheered three times by the immense crowd in deafening and enthusiastic cheers.

Maj. N. Brandon and Gen. W. E. Lowe have both commenced to form Companies in this County, which, I have no doubt will soon be completed. Capt. Graham has already tendered his Company to the Governor of the State.

CITIZEN.

For the Chronicle.

Meeting in the 18th District.

At a meeting held for the 18th District, Montgomery County, Tenn., April 27th, 1861, to take action in relation to the state of the country.

On motion M. W. Gray was called to the Chair, and N. H. Allen appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the people of the 18th District, will form ourselves into a Volunteer Company called the Home Guard, that we will furnish ourselves with arms and ammunition sufficient for our District, and that our Company shall be constituted of as many volunteers as choose to enroll their names, and when the Company is formed, it shall be officered as follows: One Captain, one 1st and one 2nd Lieutenant, one Ensign, one Orderly and one Second Sergeant.

Resolved, The Company shall meet at Hunt's Mill as often as one day in every two weeks for drill, but may be called offener, if the Captain orders.

Resolved, That this Company shall act as a Vigilance Guard, and that the Captain may order out from time to time such members of this Company for the different neighborhoods composing the 18th District, as he may deem necessary, who shall ride, day or night, as ordered.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions or By-Laws, may be altered from time to time, by a two-thirds vote of the Company.

Forty-three names being enrolled, the following officers were elected: S. F. Allen, Captain; W. E. Martin, First Lieutenant; J. H. Daley, Second Lieutenant; F. M. Yarborough, Ensign; D. D. Allen, Orderly Sergeant; W. H. Powell, Second Sergeant.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. W. GRAY, Chairman.
N. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

MEMOR. CLARK, GREGORY & CO.—GENTS.—We have sold all your "Ambrusol Oil" sent us. It went off with rush; there is a great and increasing demand for it here, and we feel a little blank in our numerous applications for it, that we have none. We are daily in receipt of testimonials from our own, which we freely give for what we know of its good qualities. Our sales of it have been very large, but we feel that they have hardly commenced. Send us lots and cords of it.

Yours truly,
M. C. CAYCE & SON,
Memphis, Sept. 25, 1859.

For sale by McCleary & Bell, W. O. Vance, and Thomas & Bro.
May 10, 1861—2w.

It would be difficult to enumerate the many diseases to which the human system is liable, which are either produced or greatly aggravated by an impure or unhealthy condition of the blood. Whatever tends to purify this essential element of life must improve the general health and invigorate the constitution.

We wish to call attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column of to-day's paper, called the "Cherokee Remedy." This medicine has this one great feature, it purifies and changes the blood. It cures Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all kindred diseases, driving all foul disorders and venereal taints from the system. We say to all who are scrofulous, or in any manner affected with bad blood, clean up! And let us look upon you as you were in former years, with pure healthy blood coursing through your veins.

J. E. & R. S. BROADBUDS,
DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

The subscribers are in receipt of a new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been bought with much care, and at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Below we give some of the leading articles of the stock, to-wit:

Poplins,
Plain and Embroidered Berages,
Organzies,
LAWNS,
Ginghams,
PRINTS,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Mantles and Shawls,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Gaiters,
Bleached Sheetings and Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Omburgs, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

With other articles, making our stock very complete, and at very anxious to sell for cash and CASH ONLY, at the lowest market prices.

Please give us a call before you buy.

Very Respectfully,
J. E. & R. S. BROADBUDS,
Clarksville, May 10, 1861.

Insurance Statement. INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA!

of Richmond.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Agent.

STATEMENT
Of the Condition of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, of Richmond, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, pursuant to the Laws of the State of Tennessee:

1st—Name and locality of the Company, "INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, OF RICHMOND." 60

2d—Amount of Capital Stock, 300000 00

3d—Amount of Capital Stock paid in, 300000 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1st—Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents, 11894 70

2d—Bonds owned by the company, viz:

1st—Bonds bearing six percent interest, secured by first mortgages on real estate, 215950 00

2d—Bonds bearing six percent interest, secured by deposits with power to transfer, of State and Bank Stocks, 21738 00

3d—Debts for Premiums, including premium notes for policies issued, 15478 05

4th—All other securities, viz:

1st—Loaned on approved personal security and maturing from time to time within five months, being bills discounted, 72830 61

2d—Office fixtures and furniture, 1320 57